Five Thousand Alaskan Glaciers Give Start To Many Rivers of North Land (Copyright, 1915, by Fyank

Frank G. Carpenter

Some of the Great Fields of Ice Can Be Reached in Automobiles; Fields of Wild Flowers Reach Almost to Base of Great Glaciers.

Some of the Great Fields of Ice Can Be Reached in Automobiles; Fields of Wild Flowers Reach Almont to Base of Great Glaziers.

STEAMER HUMBOLDT, Lynn Canal, 1500 and 1500 and

rating that one seems to be breathing hampagne.

The interior of the country is commaratively low. The coast glacial egion is rugged and high. Mary of a mountains are lest in the clouds, nd some of their peaks kins the slies an attitude higher than any other by of the continent. They are so the seem of the water that rises from warm ocean currents that wash them Alaska, and give the snowfall has built up the glaciers and os them alive.

A Little Learning

By NELL BRINKLEY Copyright 1916, International News Service



"A Little Learning Is a Dangerous Thing," for with It We May Write a Message in Any Country.

G IVEN a frosty pane and the white world outside for it to stand out against, the warm world, the seemt of flowers and two who love within, three wards are quite enough to know to get somebody into trouble. Obtained in the heart and mind!—so that one's dreams are tangled and they can thick volume with mighty thin heaves and hears of notes that you have to be neither eat their perridge nor plow their field, nor walk to market without writing two hearts in the snow, nor remember what one came for after one gets there, nor hear when any one calls, nor see what one is looking at! Given three words and there is a pretty pudding! After that one begins to know when the moon is full, and what time she goes home every evening, and when her hirthday is, and what flowers she likes best, and whether she likes too big a glistening pane!—NELL BRINKLEY.

ment to Washington."
China sent a long tribute written in marble.

A fresty pane—and a little knowledge! And the book of Love—a monstrous thick volume with mighty thin leaves and heaps of notes that you have to be looking up all the time—is open! You are a scholar for good and all. And the rules therein are hard and fast and they always say, "THIS given certain conditions, is ALWAYS true—UNLESS!" And then there's an exception to look up. A little learning-and a dainty pink forefinger tracing what it knows on the

PRETTY, WELL ARRANGED HOUSE

Washington Monument Is Target For Hostile Shells In War Time

Great Shaft in Honor of First President Could Be Demolished With One Shell Well Directed, and the Road to Washington Is Open.

the enemy can smash our fleet, one of her next steps will be to enter the Chesapeaks through the unfortified gateway at Hampton Roads, and thence send ships up the Potomac to destroy Washington.

One 14-then shell would demolish the Washington monument, which, it is likely, would be the first object aimed at. The invaders would probably claim that the shaft was being used as a signal station. A second projectile, if well aimed would wipe out the white house.

Secretary of war Stanton, consulting with Mr. Lincely on a certain occasion, when the Confederate trouclad Merrimac was said to be on her way to Washington, looked out of a window that commanded a view of the Potomac, and remarked: It is not unlikely we shall have a shell from one of her guns in the white house before we leave this room.

Road is Still Open.

The Merrimae failed to arrive: like-wise the expected shell. But the river road to Washington is still open, barred only by the facet. An enemy may use it yet; and if anybody imagines that he would respect the historic annetity of the memorial to the Father of his country, recent doings in warfare have conveyed no lesson. He would regard it merely as an attractive target to shoot at.

Our own army engineers have fe-

If we are dragged into war with a European power, and the enemy can smash our fleet, one of her next steps will be to enter the Chesapeake through the unfortified sateway at Hampton Roads, and thence send ships up the Potomac to destroy Washington. One 14-inch shell would demolish the Washington monument, which, it is likely, would be the first object aimed at. The invaders would probably claim that the shaft was being used as a signal station. A second projectile, if well simed would wipe out the white house.

Secretary of war Stanion, consulting with Mr. Lincoin on a certain occasion, when the Confederate ironclad Merring mac was said to be on her way to mac was said to be on her way to mac was said to be on her way to mac was said to be on her way to mac was said to be on her way to mac was said to be on her way to mac was said to be on her way to make over the foundation. The later was of rubble, and too samil. As much at the base is half an inch our of the perpendicular. In summer it is slightly suppared to fake the matter in hand, and mande the appropriation requisite for the completion of the monorial, which, including the sum originally expended, cost \$1,300,000 and the base is half an inch our of the stone by heat, and in the latter season the which is side at the base is half an inch our of the sum originally expended, cost \$1,300,000 and the base is half an inch our of the sum original to the our of the sum original to make over the foundation. The latter was of rubble, and to a light parallel than in winter, owing to extend the antifer in hand, and made the appropriation requisite for the completion of the manner it is slightly and unitarity to fake the matter in hand, and mande the appropriation requisite for the completion of the stone by heat, and in the latter season the whith sold in the latter season the whith of the base is half an inch our trends the matter in hand, and in the perpendicular. In summer it is slightly appropriation requisite for the completion of the tone in the latter season Finished in 1884.

Finished in 1884.

The monument was at length finished in December, 1884. It welches \$1,129 tons, and centains 22,000 stones. It tapers one-fourth of an inch for each foot of its height, and is faced from ton to bottom with marble. The first 150 feet (representing the portion of earlier construction) is of marble backed with rubble; above that, for 100 feet, the backing is of New England granite. Above this the shaft, is all marble. Its total height is 555 feet, \$1-2 inches.

Incide, from the bottom to the top, runs a circular from staircase of \$90 steps. Thus the monument might be described as an iron tower within a stone tower. The staircase has 50 handings, and inside of it runs an electric eletator, for the convenience of visitors who wish to ascend to the little room in the peak of the shaft, which has windows for light and through which one may survey all of the city of Washington and a vast area of Virginia and Maryland.

12,000 Could Hide in it.

have conveyed no lesson. He would track the searched as an Iron tower within a convergence of the short of an earthquake, could knock the Washington monument down they have neglected to take into account an always-possible shell from a high-have neglected to take into account an always-possible shell from a high-have neglected to take into account an always-possible shell from from a distance of two miles, would strike the shaft with force sufficient to lift lose tons to make the monument to mathematica.

Not a Firm Foundation.

Not a firm Foundation.

Not a firm a summent of the monument is not so planted as to possess ideal of the shaft may be judged from the fact that an army of 12,00 m could be comfortably hidden in large monument to smaller of the shafting bottom of the Potomac, but also the shifting bottom of the Potomac within 100 feet of it on the hell is only 26 feet above the fiver sheal at low there are possess of mater beneath the foundation.

The size, curiously hidden to the shifting bottom of the Potomac within 100 feet of it on the hell is only 26 feet above the fiver sheal and the shifting bottom of the Potomac within 100 feet of it on the hell is only 26 feet above the sixtence of the potomac of mater beneath the foundation.

The size, curiously smouth, was or-figurally picked out for a proposed of more of the potomac of the Potoma

All sorts of cranks visit the Washington monument. One of them, a few years ago, was much provoked because he was not allowed to throw the hibse of his deceased wife out of a window at the top. If he had not asked permission to do so, however, nobedy would have thought of interfering. Men bringing parachutes, and wishing to use them for a drop from the top of the shaft, have had to be excluded on more than one occasion. But no objection was made to the experiment of a baseball player who, after two or three unsuccessful attempts, did actually succeed in catching a ball tossed out of the little room so near the sky. There are in the moniment 175 memorial tablets, set in the interior walls. Thirty-nine, of these were contributed by various States of the Union, ten by foreign countries. 20 by cities 30 by iodizes and societies, and nine by private individuals. None of them oddly enough, is to be found on the thirtcouth laiding—an avoidance manifestly attributables to superstition. Many of these tablets are badly decared, owing to daropness, and others have suffered mutitation at the lands of vandals.

Battle Deafness Permanent For Many Soldiers Declares Expert to Medical Society

ment to Washington."

China sent a long tribute written in marble.

The stone of the "Mother of Prenidents" is inscribed: "Virginia, who gave Washington to America, gives this grantle for his monument."

Vandals Do Damage.

Today the condition of 10 of the lablets is described in a war department report as "fair to good." Forty-one are chipped, scratched, cracked, or broken. Thirty-nine are discolored, stained or spotted by damp. Twenty-four are defaced beyond recognition.

The vandls have employed every practicable means to injure or destroy the memorial stones. Some of them are scribbled over with leadpened and stained with tobacco jurce. Nevada's contribution has lost all but one of its aliver letters. The carren designs in other cases have lost heads, hands, feet, or beaks of birds. A beautifully executed American engle has lost its beak; a cow is minus her horns. Any feature of a carving that could be knocked off with cane as umbrella has been regarded as suitable loot by the nativitie visitor. One sculpture is relief, the offering of the workmen of a great locomotive factory and representing an engine, has been deprived of all of the wheal spokes that were separable from the art-work.

The "Father of his Country," on one lablet, has been hereft of his nose. In the Pennsylvania atone tig forefinger and thumb of William Penn are sone. The head of a femule figure in the carving purshed. To prevent such vandalism is difficult, of course. With hot more than half-a-dozen caretakers on hand at any one time, how are so hand as center to the top in the efevator, run down the stairs, and do whatever damage accurs to them amesims. Then there is always the collector of "souvenirs" who is one of the most connected energy of the most conne Berlin, Germany, Feb. 18.—In a lec-ture before the Berlin Medical society, ture before the Berlin Medical society, Prof. Eugene Schlesinger stated that most of the soldiers who go through the roar of the battices of the present war will stay partly deaf for life.

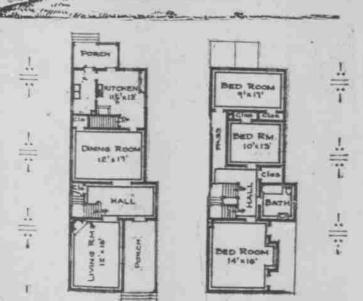
After a battle nearly every man is totally or partly deaf, at least for a time, the famous apecualist said. The soldiers are suffering from pressure in the head, and they believe they hear whistling and singing noises. Their tympanum on examination is generally found normal, but it has lost its sensitiveness under the terrible air pressure caused by the roar of the immense sums and the explosion of giant shells. About 90 percent of the men regain that hearing in two to six hours, but many remain deaf for weeks and some forever. Even where the hearing feturns quickly a supersonaitiveness to moise remains. It may safely be said that almost every soldier who has taken part in one of the great battles will be more or less deaf and suffer from ear trouble for life." conncience lens of vanishis.

Early Plans Rejected.

It is interesting to know that the original design for the Washington montiment, drawn in 1818, and which was strongly recommended for adoption by John Quincy Adams, Zachary Taylor, Millard Filmore, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay, called for a base which was to be a circular colonnade, or mantheon. 250 feet in diameter and 150 feet in beight The "pantheon" was to be used as a half for patriotic statuary—somewhat like Statuary half in the capitol foday—and was to be adorned by a rigantic four-horse charlot, surmounting the entrance. Happily, however, better counsel prevailed, and, as a result, the monument as it stands today is of a graddeur and simplicity expressive of the character of the great man whose fame it is destined to be, let us trust, an everlasting memorial.

During the past 50 years the people of the United States have uttered two-thirds of all the revolutionary epoch-making investions of the world.

A fielder raved by buying goods produced absorber is a dollar thrown at your neighbor's birds.



THE cottage here shown is of most attradive type and homelike appearance. The porch at one side is covered and spens into a pretty hall with coat closet under stairs. The living room ias a corner fireplace. The dining room, pantry, kitchen and rear porch are on this floor. In the upper story are three bed rooms and a modern bath room. Large closets are in all rooms and the hell

A shingle or tile roof may be used.